VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0061537

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ABHISHEK MAJI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH.

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022.

केंद्र
Centre

JAIPUR.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The regional music system in India has been a result of culmination of patronage of various dynasty rulers & movements of religious renassiance.

It is imbibed the cultural traditions of the region it has developed:

Classical

(1) Hindustani music has traditions of gharanas based on patronage by royal kings.

(2) Carnatic music has borrowed heavily from Sangam literature.

Regional

(1) The Jatra music of West Bengal shows the Bengali culture, traditions & is synonymous with Durga Puja.

(2) The music of Vashnew saints of Assam depict the Vashinavite movement in the Assam {under Shankardev}

(3) The music of Rajasthan shows the cultural bonhomie between

religious. eg- Mangiyars {Muslim singers} patronised by Rajput rulers till date.

(4) The music of Maharashtra has become synonymous with Maratha pride. The Ganapati festival, lasim dance & sensual Lavani are accompanied by musical flavour of region.

(5) The regional music during theatre, dances reflect the rich cultural traditions of tribals especially in North-East & tribals of Odisha, Chattisgarh.

Thus, regional music has always been an expression of local cultural, language, dance, customs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The working class was much oppressed due to the mercantilist policies of Britishers which in turn forced the working class people to revolt against them.

① Discrimination against labourers,
→ poor wages, ~~low~~ long working hours, no healthcare, exploitation.

② The target was the European companies but it was aimed towards British. eg- Ahmedabad Mill strike.

③ Realisation that class struggle is an effective way against oppression
↳ ideals of Marx & Lenin → socialistic principles

④ Emergence of nationalist

industrier post The Bengal partition (1905), strengthend the cause of workers. eg- Bengal chemicals in Kolkata.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Contribution to freedom struggle.

(1) Forced the INC leaders to include their demands in policy-making.

(2) Influence in local elections especially in provincial legislations.

(3) Upliftment of class → strived for better wages, leaves, rest & achieved many of them. eg- in Ahmedabad, Mumbai

(4) Nudged India to adopt a socialistic model for struggle — many parties were born for the cause.

Thus, the class struggle of working class resulted in inclusiveness & protection of interests of workers through freedom struggle.

3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tilak, was a pillar ~~moderate~~ extremist idelogy in the Congress. His policy & politics was Gandhiji built on it.

① Including the people in the national movement to make it a mass movement. eg- organising Ganpati festival to combine people.

↳ same approach of integrating people was adopted by Gandhiji

Champaran Satyagrah - peasants
Ahmedabad Mill Strike - workers

② The salt Satyagraha & inclusion of women in various Indian National Congress ranks can be inspired by Tilak's ideals

③ Tilak used extensively media {newspapers} to give voice to the freedom movement. {Mahrattha, Kesari}

↳ Gandhiji through

Young Indian, Navjivan spread the message of mass struggle.

(4) Tilak believed in extensive ground work for opposing the British.

↳ Gandhiji touring entire nation, interacting with people & making the national struggle for all

(5) Opposition to British policies {Simon Comission, Bengal partition}.
- although the methods were different. Tilak → agression, protests
Gandhiji → ahimsa, non-violence

Thus, Gandhiji derived a lot from Tilak's politics. to build an inclusive national struggle

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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World's oceans follow a patterns of waves, currents & winds that shape the global climate. Due to the increased disruption of climate change & global warming, the patterns are becoming unpredictable.
{'losing their memory'}

'Oceans losing memory' & its consequences:

① Warming of oceans are affecting the development of low-pressure regions
→ disruption in monsoon in Indian subcontinent

② Change in frequency of winds due to rapid warming of landmass →
change in weather patterns (local wind) like western disturbance.

③ Change in temperature of oceans
- alteration in ENSO {El-Nino Southern Oscillations} → Severe drought in Australia.

(4) Damage to coral reefs → due to high ocean acidification → loss of reefs → damage to ocean ecosystem

(5) Change in water currents → impact on warm & cold current dependent sea-ports {eg- Greenland, European ports}

(6) loss of biodiversity → Ocean species dependent on natural 'ocean' indicators disoriented → coming to beaches & dying.

(7) loss of livelihood of coastal communities → increasing vulnerability to sea-level rise.

Thus, human-induced warming has resulted in established weather patterns disruptions & is a perfect recepie for disasters on global scale.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Soil Amendment - refers to the change in the nutrient balance of soil by natural farming. It has been seen as a conscious, environment - friendly & low footprint agriculture practice.

Benefits:-

1. Helps in augmenting the major nutrients, such as N, P, K. without the use of chemical fertilisers.
2. Zero Budget natural farming (helps) ZBNF in increasing the microbe content through bio-mixer.
3. Doesn't alter the natural properties of the soil. {pristine form}.
4. Doesn't harm the natural ecosystem in contrast to chemical fertilisers leading to leaching, eutrophication.
5. low/no use of heavy machinery for cultivation → environment friendly & low carbon footprint agriculture.
6. Suitable for far-flung, remote & areas with no electricity,

low rainfall.

Concerns:

1. Not suitable for high yielding cash crops like paddy, sugarcane.
2. Doesn't make the crop resistant to attack by invasive species.
3. Less scientific way, as no guaranteed increase in productivity, no prior study of soil composition.
4. Needs training & several crop cycles to get results

It shall be practised in areas suitable & where fragile ecosystem demands to conserve soil fertility at all costs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Hybrid power plants - refers to those power generation units which have a mix of renewable (RE) & non-renewable sources as their energy input.

Advantages:

(1) Reduction in import bill (> 60% India's power generation fulled by coal).

(2) 4th highest renewable energy producer in World (India) - high potential still untapped.

(3) No need for separate evacuation networks {sub-stations, transmission lines} for Renewable (RE) & non-renewable plants.

(4) Economically feasible in remote areas {solar + wind in desert areas} where conventional power plants are too costly

(5) Reduction in wastage {ATC losses}, better energy utilisation, & to reach 500 GW generation capacity of RE by 2030.

Challenges:

(1) All sources of energy {RE & conventional} are generated at different efficiencies, thus coupling them would be a huge challenge.

(2) Lack of technological innovations in low cost hybrid plants.

(3) Tariff pricing for mixed sources of generation would be a challenge. Electricity - state subject.

(4) Last-mile connectivity especially in rural areas, would need huge effort

(5) Safety, reliability & environment impact assessment of hybrid power plants would be difficult to guage. EIA

India needs to adopt the best practices through its energy partnership with nations {USA, Germany}. Pilot plants & analysis by EIA are needed before becoming them mainstream power plants.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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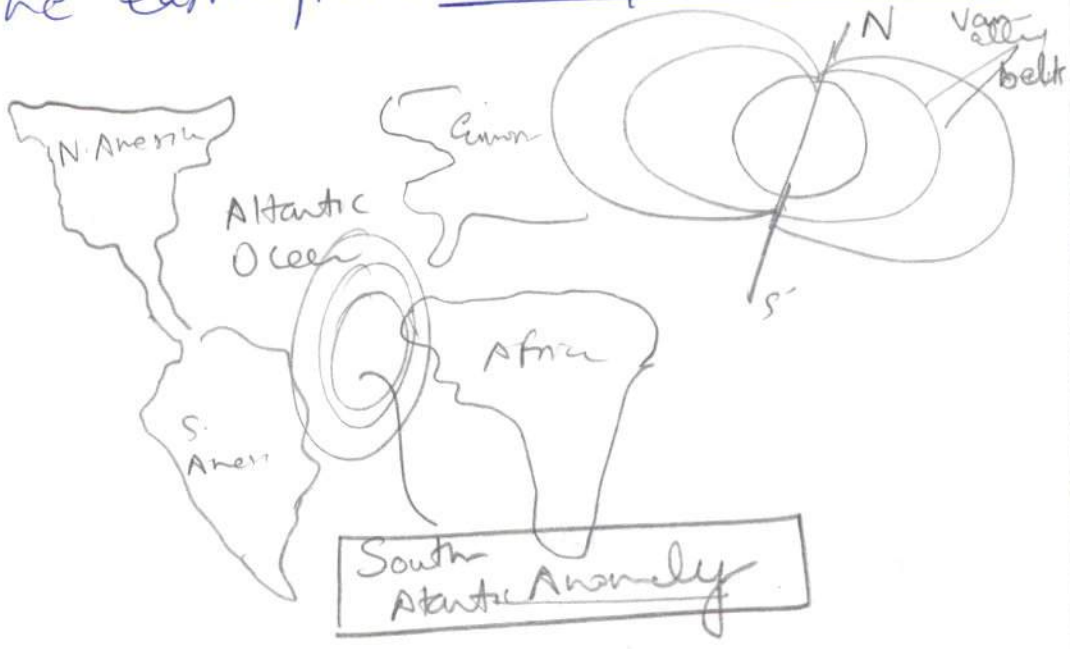
Van Allen Radian Belts are lines of magnetic influencer that protect the earth from solar / cosmic radiation



Formation: ① Due to earth's magnetic field {owing to magnetic core of earth} - Nickel & Ferrour metals.

② Reversal of magnetic fields periodically {in million of years}

③ Presence of ions in the layers of atmosphere (ionosphere).

Growing focus

(1) With increasing dependence on space technology (satellites), disruptions have a high cost.

(2) Effect of solar / cosmic radiation penetrating earth surface → damaging effect on flora & fauna.

(3) South Atlantic Anomaly - Due to the region, where the belts are very close {200km} from earth surface.

- disruptions in satellite (needs to switched off)
- problems in communication & navigation.
- health effects due to increased levels of radiation (cancer)

Thus, it is a less understood phenomenon & deep scientific study & historical data gathering is needed to make our satellite systems & earth networks radiation-proof

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Marital rape – Refers to attempt / performing sexual inter course with married spouse, without his / her consent.

It is a western civilization originated concept, that is increasily finding resonance in India {especially in urban areas.

Arguments against criminalisation:

① Indian society marriage as a sacred relationship spanning even births {Hindus} thus bringing criminal nature would be against our ethos.

② It will result in more divorces, reduction in married life, due to conflicts between husband & wife, as evident in western sphere.

③ The laws will be unscrupulously used; especially by urban - elitist women to force huge settlements from husband & in-laws. eg- cases of misuse of anti-dowry laws.

④ Burden on judiciary will increase further, as

the process to prove innocence & guilty will take years.

(5) Separation & conflict between parents will result in juvenile deliquency.

(6) Since adultry has been decriminalised more sexually ingratified partner may seek solace outside marriage.

Argumts for:

(1) Women empowermet, "silent pandemic" as increasing crimes against women, during pandemic.

(2) Prevent women from being used as sex objects or machines for child delivery.

(3) Deterrance of marital rape may lead to more responsible spouses.

(4) Decrease in instances of drunk-beating & violence against women.

Rather than blindly adopted marital rape, more focus shall be on reform of existing criminal laws to improve deterrance. The santicity of marriage shall be well balanced with individual rights, that can be achieved by educational, health & economic empowerment

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Care economy – refers to the goods & services being produced to cater to the needs of those, who require support & assistance {oldage, children}.

Challenges:

1. Due to increase in feminization of workforce, more women finding it difficult to juggle work & family.
2. Rising population of oldage people. (8.1% → 2011 to ~20% in 2050 - projected).
3. Nuclear families, low availability of qualified nannies.
4. Lack of availability of old-age homes & Lack of affordability & quality in them.
5. Increasing income inequality making it difficult for poor, isolated & marginalized people to access the care.

Steps taken:

1. Social security schemes like Atal Pension Yojana, PM-Kisan Mandhan Yojna etc. for financial support to old age people.
2. Portals like SACRED by Ministry of Social Justice & empowerment for re-employment of senior citizens
3. Promoting startups in geriatric care devices & boom in silver economy.
4. Helpline for oldage people - 14567.
5. Assistance in purchase of hearing aids, walking aids by government
6. Maternity leave & benefits for working mother.
7. Creches in workplaces to better juggle with work & family responsibility

The old age people, if tapped correctly & given access to healthcare & support, can help spur the engine of inclusive growth & development for all

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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learning poverty - Refers to the disruptions in the knowledge education being imparted to the students in schools, colleges etc. The year of schooling that has been lost is bound to have long-term implications.

Challenges:

1. The increasing digital divide; only 1 in 4 people have access to resources.
2. Poor adaptibility to online medium: of teachers & students → need to change pedagogy.
3. Lack of internet /slow internet/ electricity & mobile (smartphone) access.
4. Closing down of vocational centres, thus rendering thousands skill-less & unemployable.
5. Lack of socialization → difficulty in learning social values & integration in society (by children).

Way Ahead:

1. Shift in teaching pedagogies suitable to online/digital platforms.
2. Providing digital tablets/devices to students in rural areas (those in need)
3. Improving access to internet, electricity & other utilities.
4. Invest in research & developmet to evolve pandemic-resiliant infrastructure.
5. Use of Artifiwal intelligence to explore ways of improvement.

eg- IIT-Kharagpur + Amazon Web Services (AWS) have developed NAIRP {National AI Resource Platform} to track eye-movemets to better learning.

The restarting of economy, led by scientific interventions, ed-tech sector & restarting skill centres would help India to deal with the scourge of "learning poverty"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mural traditions refers to the art of painting on the surfaces of home, temples, public spaces, using naturally derived items.

Evolution:

1. Temple worship since ages have evidences of mural paintings on roof, wall & floors.
2. The courts of kings gave patronage to artistic paintings of nature.
3. The Farmers after harvest pay tribute to the nature using murals since ages {thanking for harvest}.
4. The cave architecture in Badami caves etc. depict the mural traditions & paintings.
5. Megalithic culture in south India → some evidences of mural marking on graves

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Significant characteristics:

① way to make goals for bountiful harvests - eg- Onam, Makar Villaku, Pongal all have elaborate mural paintings in home, offices, streets

② Ingrained in the dance forms of South India. extensive face paints used in Kathakali.

③ Evolved the theatre & puppetry art, where mural paintings effects are visible.

④ Influenced the temple decoration in ancient times & still today.

Hence, mural traditions have evolved in a continuous tradition that exists even today, influencing the culture, dance, drama & festivals of South India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian nationalism that evolved majorly in late 19th century had a lot to owe to the British / colonial modernism:

(1) Spirit of liberalism & freedom of rights → spurred socio-religious reform movements → nationalism

(2) Integration of the country, though to serve colonial interests → integration of India { by rail, telegraph, postal, courts, army }

(3) The English-educated intelligentsia spearheaded the movement of ills in the society → to make pride in Indian culture → Raja Ram Mohan Roy → synthesis of Vedanta + Christianity

(4) The spirit of debate & discussion seen from Westminster parliamentary democracy

↳ moderate ideology → prayers, petitions & protests

(5) The English moderations gave birth to economists → Dadabhai Naoroji → documented wealth drain by British → sense of national loss {Poverty & Unbritish India}

(6) The working class got more organised in their struggle inspired by the ideals of socialism, liberalism

(7) Women educated by British Empire took charge of women reforms eg- Kadimbini Ganguly, Sarojini Naidu

Colonial modernism spurred the identity of India as a nation & helped to boost nationalism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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However, it was not all due to British:

(1) Constant exploitation by British → mercantilism → destroyed handicrafts → resentment among masses

(2) exploitation of peasantry → agrarian distress → peasant struggle

(3) 1857 war of Independence → sowed the seeds of National freedom struggle → showed Britishers are not invincible.

(4) Nationalism in India was also inspired by Russian Revolution, ideals of American & French Revolution. { Socialism, democracy, equality, fraternity }

(5) Thus British imperialism played only a part in driving Indian nationalism which was spurred by the exploitative & colonialist ideals of Britishers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Environmentalism refers to the agitations / protests for securing the degradation of environment & conserve it against development activities.

(1) Narmada Bachao – Medha Patkar organised people of Narmada Basin {mainly tribals} to agitate against [habitat loss of animals] (large submergence) & livelihood loss.

(2) Tehri Dam – movement against construction due to suspicions of earthquake due to induced reservoir.

(3) Chipko Movement & Apiko movement – mass mobilisation of women to prevent cutting

of trees'

(4) Damodar Valley movement - to protest against the degrading environment & floods every year.

(5) Against mining in Niyamgiri Hills - movement resulted in NGT cancelling POCSO lease.

Features:

(1) Driven by cultural values that protect nature as god (tribals of Odisha, Chattisgarh)

(2) Facing the scare of livelihood loss due to environmental damage

(3) Not respecting the rights of local people over environment eg- Left wing extremism - Jal, Jangal, Jamin

(4) Poor quality of air & water - lead to urban movements.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NGT banned > 10 year diesel vehicles.

5. Exploitation of natural resource – bypass of Forest Rights Act, 2006 & LARR act, 2013
– many env. movements to agitate

Way Fwd

Thus, people are becoming more aware of environmental destructions. They have emerged as important stakeholders.

Environmental impact Assessment (EIA) & Environmental Jurisprudence through NGT, are a beginning to promote environmentalism.

However, development & security of nation shall be balanced & environmental effects mitigated to acts as engine of sustainable dev & fulfill SDGs

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ Napoleon after declaring himself 'Emperor of France' in 1804, set out to subjugate other European countries. Continental blockade of Britain was one of these strategies. However, it wasn't successful.

① Discovery of sea routes as alternate to land routes way back in 1492 (America) & 1498 (India).

② Huge & war-hardened naval powers of Britain.

③ More experienced war-general & leaders in the British fleet.

④ Support of crown {which was a parliamentary democracy} while Napoleon → monarch republic.

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15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Deep distribution inside polar ice-caps → oil & gas deposits

Paradox → maximum deposits are inside solid polar ice-caps.

inaccessible, the highest resources are trapped in ice-caps.

exploitation = environmental degradation

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16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Cryosphere - refers to the permanently frozen areas of Arctic, Antartica, Greenland & other islands existing on earth surface.

Impacts due to cryosphere changes.

① Melting ice caps → decreased solar reflectance → positive feedback mechanism → temperature rise (global warming).

② Sea-level rise → Threats to submergence of coastal cities.
Eg- Kolkata, Mumbai

③ Melting of permafrost → release of millions of years old bacteria → may lead to pandemic & health emergencies.

(4) Increasing water level leading to slowing of earth's rotation on its axis → disruptions in trade winds, weather patterns.

(5) Melting cryosphere, will uncover more minerals & oil & gas hydro-carbons → more race to exploit resources → further deterioration.

(6) effects on ecosystem → biodiversity loss {especially in estuaries, mangroves, coastal wetlands}

(7) loss of livelihood of coastal communities → disruptions in fishing, port usage, warming of sea etc.

Measures to tackle threat:

(1) Adhering to Paris principles & taking more serious commitment to limit warming of temperature $\leq 1.5°C$

(2) Protection of coastal communities by building more resilience → due

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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to rising sea levels & impact on livelihood.

(3) Restriction of exploration of resources & honouring the Antartic & Artic treaty.

(4) Increase in information, education & communication of common people to turn the issue into a mass movement.

(5) Relocation, ex-situ conservation of species facing extinction or stress due to loss of habitat.

(6) Increase Research & development for possible vaccines against microbes that are being released.

(7) Develop alternate carbon sinks to reduce the impact of cryosphere changes.

Thus it has far reaching effects & commitment of nations, government people, civil society & private sector is needed to overcome the challenges.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Urban flooding refers to the increase in water level in cities for prolonged period of time, resulting in disruption of life & services.

The recent instances of flooding in Chennai & parts of Mumbai excarbate the problem.

Risks due to urban flooding:

(1) Inundation of utility lines such as underground electricity cables, water lines, making them unusable.

(2) loss of electricity {submergence of poles & sub-stations} leads to power loss to critical infrastructure {banks, computer centres, police officer, stations, emergency rooms etc}

(3) Prolonged water levels will lead to increase in infectious diseases / epidemics.
→ Huge stress on health infrastructure.

(4) waste generated & siltation due to flood cuts-off access to critical

areas → railway stations, airports, sea ports.

(5) Security issues, as inability of police to reach to calls of law & order disturbances.

(6) Increasing people living in flats & tall tower makes them more prone to floods → weak soil → structural failure

(7) Embankments created for diversion of drinking water may fail, causing huge loss of life. eg- Kota Barrage near Kota, Rajasthan

(8) Flooding will put in risk the marginalised communities living in slums, low-lying areas, elderly, disabled → limited capacity of administration to get them out.

The recurring urban floods in India need reforms in urban planning & capacity building.

(1) Early warning system & dissemination of flood alert to local administration, residents & relief forces.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Adhering to National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) guidelines.

(3) Safety drills for preparedness & early recovery.

(4) Desiltation, dredging of urban channels prior to monsoon.

(5) Protection of urban mers, coastal zone management program (CZMP) for better response in urban flooding.

(6) Flood proofing of structure, shelter, coordination with NDRF & SDRF.

All these measures of preparedness, mitigation can help reduce the impact of urban floods on critical infra & minimise the disruptions in life.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand is the second most mined natural resource {after water} on this planet. It has multiple effects contributing to economic development & ecosystem conservation.

Economic development

- Construction industry - core building material for mortar, concrete for basic masonry work. critical for infrastructure industry
- Roads - important constituent of flexible & rigid pavements. multiplier effect.
- Mechanical industry - to arrest friction, fill gaps & absorb vibration in machine.
- For building earthquake-resistant structures to provide flexibility to them.

→ Dredged sand to make artificial islands, [reclaiming land from sea] { eg- Navi Mumbai }

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ecosystem Services

→ Sand brought by river → alluvium → fertile lands { eg- Ganga-Yamuna doab }

→ Protection of mangroves, wetlands (given area surface to bind the roots in water)

→ Mud-flats → estuaries → home to several species. eg- Royal Bengal tiger in Sunderbans.

→ Protect the river banks & buffer to population { floodplain protect against floods }

Sustainable sand mining

↳ Challenges & importance

(1) Minor mineral → state control - poor implementation of laws.

(2) Huge source of revenue for governments. eg- UP loses nearly 75% revenue to illegal mining.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Sustainable sand mining → protection of floodplains to protect ~~against~~ population against flash flood, eg - NGT ban on activities on Yamuna floodplain.

(4) Environmental impact due to habitat loss → eg - river dolphins unable to meet & breed. → need sustainable mining

(5) To create law & order harmony. Illegal mining → criminalisation → unholy nexus between mafia, + politician + police

(6) Sustainable mining will ensure that price fluctuations are kept in check → crucial for infra industry

Thus, sand mining if done in a sustainable way can help protect ecosystem & development but if neglected will create socio-economic problems & widescale devastation of ecosystem.

19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Urbanisation can be defined as a marked shift of population from rural to urban areas. The decade of 2001-2011 has seen rapid urbanisation in India {31% urban population}.

Challenges: Growing, rapid, unbalanced & uncontrolled urbanisation has brought the following issues.

(1) Poor planning, no zoning of urban areas has led to haphazard growth of cities.

(2) Peri-urbanisation: The planned cities are too transforming into chaotic landscapes due to mass development of nearby towns {uncontrolled}.

(3) Pressure on drinking water, sanitation services, energy security due to rise & rapid population growth.

(4) Issues of safety & security, due to increase in unplanned slum areas.

(5) Issue of pressure on public transport (eg- local trains in mumbai) → overcrowding & accidents.

(6) Lack of employment opportunities for all → frustration → crimes have increased

(7) Pockets of developed regions → certain areas are well-gated, where rich lives & rest are forced to live in unplanned & inadequate housing.

(8) Pressure on environmental resources, increase in man-animal conflict, habitat loss & biodiversity loss due to urbanisation.

Reforms needed:

(1) 25-yr & 50-year master plans are needed to have an inclusive & planned development

(2) Strict compliance to building bye-laws & penalisation of defaulters.

(3) The option of employment schemes like MGNREGA can be explored in urban areas

(4) Augmenting public transportation by using CNG, hybrid & electric buses, trains, pods.

(5) Planning of water, electricity & other amenities in advance before

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

expansion of new areas.

(6) Raising property tax, proper mapping of properties & monitoring of facilities.

(7) Increasing resources of urban local bodies (ULBs) by municipal bonds, parking fees, toll etc.

(8) Grievance redressal mechanism to be strengthed to make governance citizen-centric.

way forward:

(1) Implementing 74th constitutional (CAA) ammendment act in true letter & spirit.

(2) Extension of 74th CAA to Metropolitian area {MGA}
- by XaXa committee.

(3) Hazard mapping of vulnerable areas for disaster relief.

(4) Development of Low Income Group (LIG) housing in lieu of slums through PMAY(U).

(5) Increase R&D expenditure for transportation

The urbanisation, if coordinated & planned manner holds the key to growth story of 5 trillion $ economy & inclusive development

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्राय: एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

A. Feminist movements in India refer to the various socio-religious reform movements starting from late 18th century and continuing till today.

The Western upper-class mentatility:

(1) The movements in early 19th century & late 18th century focussed mainly on education of women, which was accessible & affordable for upper class.

(2) Focus more on household qualities rather than fighting the social ills, influenced by western thoughts.

(3) Limited involvement in politics, not until the mass movements in Gandhi era.

(4) Led by elitist-educated females. eg- Annie Besant, Sarla Debi Chaudhrani, western missionary nuns & wives of industrialists of Bombay, Kolkata.

(5) Lacked inclusivity, as often limited to

urban areas, rarely venturing into the rural women's issues sphere.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Degree of inclusivity:

1) The socio-religious reform movements like abolition of sati {by Raja Ram Mohan Roy}, widow remarriage {by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar} cut across regions & to some level penetrated rural areas.

2) The later movements demanded for voting rights for all women {by Gov. of India Act, 1935 - still limited franchise}.

3) Equal participation of women in mass satyagraha, pickets, shops etc. from rural & poor areas. → political empowerment

4) Feminisation of agriculture → demands for inclusion for rural woman in development process → spurred by Gandhian vision of village democracy.

5) The rise of co-operatives, samitis in rural

areas & panchayats {local self-governance} expanded the scope of women's movements.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Current Scenario :

1. Highly concentrated feminist movements in metros - Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata.
2. Led by urban elite philosophers, journalists, even actress etc.
3. Lack of inclusion / penetration of such organisation in ~~woman~~ rural area's.
4. Talk, hue & cry on superficial issues rather than striking at core of problem
   eg - Demand for better toilets, but not for action against rural physical violence.

Changes → The rural women are slowly transforming the historical elitist movements into a local female-led movement. The emergence of self-help groups, co-operatives & rural panchayati raj executives are including in a new era of development.

The reforms shall be from within, then only the feminist movements can reach their goals.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0061537

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ABHISHEK MAJI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH.

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

JAIPUR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution entails the division of powers between centre & state governments. It has three lists → central, state & concurrent lists.

Need to Revisit:

① The changing dynamics & aspirations of the state can be better addressed.

② Some subjects further need reforms at a national & integrated level → police, agriculture {can be moved to centre}.

③ Subjects can be transferred from concurrent to state lists to increase their independence → co-operative federalism.

④ To reduce the prevalent centre-state conflicts & reduce the burden on Supreme court to hear politico-legal cases.

Not to destroy the sanctity of 7th schedule

① Current structure has been obtained after much debate, deliberation. {last ammendment in 1976}.

② Giving too much autonomy to the states on various issues can affect national integration. eg- forests need a single policy

③ Misuse of majoritarian governments at state to make arbitary laws, which can harm social fabric & in conflict with constitution.

Rather than reforming the 7th schedule, through institutions like NITI Aayog, National Integration Council {Art 263} & zonal council → centre & states shall usher in a new era of co-operative & competitive federalism;

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) mechanism refers to various avenues of justice delivery, where the aggrieved & judge are separated physically but connected virtually.

eg- video-conferencing, Nyay Mitras, e-ADR {Alternate dispute resolution}. hearings.

Challenges:

① Data protection - Without a robust data protection bill, the court mechanisms can be disturbed & privacy of defendants & accused destroyed.

eg- Juhi Chawla shared the court proceedings' link on Twitter account.

② Digital infrastructure - High digital divide prevalent in country (only 25% having access), it would further keep justice away from the reach of poor & marginalised.

(3) Lack of awareness: The different parties of the cases including prosecutor may not be well versed with ODR as compared to physical presence

(4) Possibility of coercion: Prisoners attending e-courts could be coerced not to grieve in court {present problems to judge}

Advantages:

(1) Highly efficient, time saving & reduction in burden of court & litigant.

(2) e-justice delivery would help many deprived citizens. eg- online consultation by retired court officers.

(3) Doorstep delivery of justice → increase in trust on judiciary & rule of law.

(4) Help speedy disposal of cases & also open avenues for arbitration, mediation & conciliation (especially when parties may be physically separated by 1000 kms).

Thus, few challenges if addressed, can pave the way for ODR to be revolution in justice delivery.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The constitution has provided for separate spheres of subjects for centre & states, especially via 7th Schedule, Nowerever Centre-State disputes have been a feature since birth of democracy:

① Imposition of Hindi language & non-continuation of English language post 1965, led to widespread protests in Tamil Nadu

② Arbitary use of Art 356: The ruling party in centre used to dismiss opposition parties' government in states using president's rule unscruplously.

③ Legislating on states' subject: The Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee Act, recent three repealed farm bills have created widespread disrent in states {Agriculture is a state subject}.

④ Formulation of policies & schemes on exclusive states domain without consulting them.. eg- PM schemes on agriculture.

(5) The implementation of Goods & Services Tax (GST) was after various centre-state conflicts → state had to give up their revenues {Maharashtra & West Bengal - severly affected}

(6) The New Education Policy, 2020-15 also proving to be another bone of contention between centre & state {Education → concurrent list}.

The centre shall limit itself to legislate on topics in central & concurrent list. However, if in national interest, it passes a model law on any state subject, it shall be after wide consultations & in spirit of co-operative federalism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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lobbying refers to deliberate attempts to influence the public opinion & more strongly, the opinion of the policy makers in the favour of the interests of parties.

eg- adopted by pressure groups such as FICCI, Traders' associations etc.

Framework needed

(1) It will give legitimate voice to the interested groups to further their interests.

(2) Increase in debates, discussions & transparency in policy making — public will know, who supports which stand.

(3) Ease of doing business → big corporates & foreign investors can lobby the government to take actions against those adopting unfair means to stop their project. eg- union strikes.

(4) The idealogy of public officials in legislative & executive will be known to all — better representatives can

be chosen by people with their vote.

(5) Lobbying can put in place favourable people to influence policies. eg- women candidates in BCCI can lobby for improved funding to women cricket.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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But it can be misused

(1) Further nexus between bureaucrats & politicians and corporates to have personal gains

(2) Quid-pro-quo to ignore public welfare & citizen-centric governance eg- approving an airport to a nearby airport knowing it may not be in best resource utilisation capacity

(3) Increase in corruption {we stand at 85th in Corruption Perceptions index}.

(4) May lead to coercion & further harrassment of objective & integral civil servants.

Thus, framework for lobbying shall be adopted only after reforms in good governance as per 2nd ARC are carried out.

5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Free & open source software (FOSS) & digital platforms refers to the programmes, videos, tools that are freely available online for anybody to download or access / utilise.
eg- Collab CAD by NITI Ayog, NPTEL by IITs.

Reasons for unrealised potential:

① Aggressive marketing by proprietry firms {eg- CAD by Auto CAD for computer aided design} vis-a-vis poor branding by government portals.

② Trust in proprietry software due to long history & stringent data protection rules in Europe / USA vis-a-vis non-existent data privacy law in India

③ The properietry software have intensive training modules & refresher courses to

maintain continuity in learning, while FOSS are mostly a single time download with low updates / bug fixing.

(4) FOSS platforms have issue of accessibility as their visibility is low, owing to low spend on the aspect. eg - High rankings on online search engines.

(5) Driven by ecosystem of industry-academia who have confidence in working on proprietary software rather than FOSS.

Way Forward:

(1) Huge success of NPTEL {National program on Technical e-learning} shall be copied across platforms.

(2) Govt. organisations mandated to use FOSS that are approved by MeitY {IT Ministry}.

(3) Popularisation as a part of course curriculum. eg - e-Yantra lab etc.

Thus, government efforts to change the attitude of industry-academia is needed to promote FOSS over proprietary software.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are those organisations that strive to reduce pain & social suffering & not-supported by any state / political party

NGO
- self-governed
- public interest served
- non-state, non-political
- self-funded

NGOs have always helped in voicing concerns of various sections of society.

① NGOs are providing access to healthcare in areas where government hasn't reached. eg- Abhay Bang's NGO in Gadchiroli - home-based neo-natal care.

② Providing voice to voiceless - people displaced due to multi-purpose projects have found representation eg- Narmada Bachao.

(3) To protect the children's rights and exploitation eg- Kailash's Satyarthi's Bachpan Bacho.

(4) To provide wide stakeholder feedback to the policy inputs. eg- Observer Research Foundation (ORF) in foreign policy.

(5) To provide inputs in social sectors that need reform by giving scientific data. eg- PRATHAM NGO's ASER (Annual Survey on Education Report).

The NGOs have helped communities various sections to find a platform for representation. They have helped to make an inclusive India & also to act as a safety-valve against dissent & conflict

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mental Health care Act, 2017 empowers the patient to navigate through the hassels by institutional support.

Issues:

(1) Lack of sufficient, trained health-care professionals.

(2) Mental Health is still a taboo subject. Problems of social stigma prevents people to come out.

(3) Missing rehabilitation homes, poor infrastructure to tackle rising cases.

(4) Neglect has stemmed from family, society thus forcing patients to live a secluded life

(5) Lack of awareness among the caregivers & institutions of the provisions of the act.

(6) Funding of various schemes by Mo Health.

Thus, a holistic approach is needed for implementation.

The need to include caregivers, doctors, hospitals, families of mental health patients & data privacy is needed to navigate the challenges.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Urban (UEGS) Employement Guarantee Scheme at national level is discussed on the lines of MGNREGA {Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act} which employer approx 48 Crore people annually.

Why UEGS can be a game changer?

① High prevalence of urban poverty & rate of decline in urban poverty is lesser than rural poverty.

② High availability of skilled/unskilled labourer vis-a-vis work availability.

③ UEGS can be utilised by government to build low cost housing, slum rehabilitation & urban planning.

④ To augment the dwindling law & order workforce. eg - support role in traffic

⑤ Improve ease of living, basic human dignity & abolish begging from cities.

⑥ High prevalence of urban unemployment.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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But Reforms needed before UEGS:

1. Instead of adopting rights based approach, capability approach (Amartya Sen's) shall be adopted
2. Rather than giving guaranteed work, platforms shall be provided, like e-Shram portal & national employment exchange for best demand-supply match.
3. MGNREGA must be strengthened, else UEGS would attract more migration from rural areas
4. The focus shall be on skill development, access to education, healthcare & housing.

Simply implementing UEGS without addressing the structural problems of urban poor, may result in an inefficient & unemployable workforce.

9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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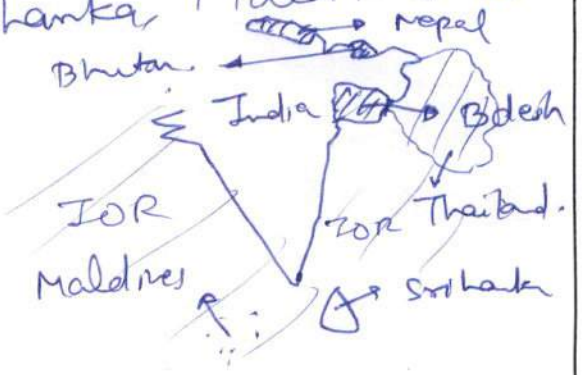
BIMSTEC – Bay of Bengal initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical & Economic Co-operation is a multilateral grouping of Bay of Bengal countries.

It comprises of : Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldives & Thailand.



Relevance of BIMSTEC to India's strategic aspirations:

① India sees BIMSTEC as an alternate to SAARC grouping which is affected due to Pakistan – India conflicts.

② Indian Ocean Region (IOR) is crucial for India's maritime security.

③ Friendly relationship with all countries of BIMSTEC → humanitarian aid in times of crises → support to India

(4) BIMSTEC can be used to leverage a multi-nodal transportation agreement & free-trade agreement.

(5) Safe IOR essential for India's mineral industry {Poly-Metallic Nodules} & energy security.

(6) Through people-to-people contact, India can exert soft power in the grouping.

(7) BIMSTEC can be promoted as a group to counter China {many have boundaries with China} by creating an integrated economic region.

Thus, to dominate the IOR & at the same time, help the BIMSTEC members in a neutral way will ~~help~~ pave the way for India to be a regional leader & counter China's expansionist agenda.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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"Officers of Parliament" refers to the presiding officers of the houses i.e. the Speaker & Deputy speaker in Lok sabha & Chairman and Vice-Chairman in Rajya Sabha.

Role in Indian parliamentary system

① They maintain the decorum of the house & ensure that the house is run in consonance to constitutional provisions, Rules of Procedure & other conventions.

② As "officers of parliament", they set the course of the house, function efficiently for allowing discussion, debate & participative & consultative law-making.

③ They can dismiss members who use unparliamentary language, create ruckus in the house.

④ They decide upon the fate of disqualification of members {Speaker in LS & Chairman in RS} under X^{th} schedule {anti-defection}.

(5) As presiding officers LS speaker certify a bill as money bill.

(6) He adjourns the sessions & sittings on end of each day & session of parliament respectively. (eg monsoon session).

(7) He maintains the quorom in the house.

(8) Also, play a pivotal role when the impeachement process of any judge, chief election commissioner etc. is in process.

(9) Represents {LS speaker} Indian parliament to the world consortium of parliaments.

Provisions for their impartial functioning!

(1) LS speaker, deputy-speaker, chairman (vice-president) & vice-chairman can only be removed by members of house & not by any executive decision.

(2) He has been provided with security of tenure. He doesnot resign until the new assembly is elected after elections.

(3) The offices are exempted from being considered as "office of profit", under Representation of people's Act.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) He, like any other member of parliament enjoys immunity from civil & criminal proceedings, while house in session.

(4) For any situation, where constitution or Rule Book is not explicit, speaker can decide the course to be taken.

(5) LS speaker can't take part in voting in first instance, only votes when there is a tie. His partisan nature is suppressed by his clave -

Thus, various safeguards are present in constitution & legal provisions to ensure impartiality of "officers of Parliament".

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Finance Comission (Art 280) decides upon the share of distribution of taxes between the centre & the states. It also devolves & advices grant to rural & urban local bodies. Hence, it has a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India.

Recommendations of 15th FC:

(1) Devolution of central pool to state → 41% {earlier 42%}, The decrease is attributed to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir & Ladakh as Union Territory.

(2) Sector-specific grants given to health, education & other critical areas of economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Tied grants rather than non tied grants. States have been allowed additional borrowings only if they implement changes like:

- One Nation One Ration Card,
- (UJJWAL Discom) Rejuvination & Reform

(4) Weightage of ~~2001~~ 2011 census, thus demographic dividend disadvantage to southern state
↳ due to higher social capital
↳ lower TFR
↳ lower population
↳ lower allocation

(5) Weightage on income distance & forest cover – benefitting hilly & NE states.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Model Code of Conduct (MCC) is a mutually agreed rules by political parties, that they need to follow after announcement of election dates & before results are announced. It is implemented by Election Comission of India (ECI).

Statuatory backing to MCC needed:

1. ECI has insufficient powers to curb the electoral malpractices.
2. ECI shell be able to include electoral malpractices in MCC, leading to disqualification of candidates. {eg- wrong spending record}.
3. MCC would restrict the misuse of government machinery by ruling party.
4. MCC's legal backing will create deterrance against govt. announcing populist measures just before elections.
5. Candidates would be mandated strictly to spend within the limits prescribed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(6) Improve trust in demo cracy, people's mandate, help in decriminalising politics & contributing to conduct free & fair elections.

Against legal backing of MCC :

(1) Election cycle are short lived of 30-40 days, the cases of MCC violation can drag on for years & conviction at a later stage won't have much affect.

(2) Overburden the judiciary with a new set of cases

(3) ECI has sufficient powers under Art 324 to curb malpractices. Hence, ECI needs to empowered with more dedicated personnel rather than deputation.

(4) Difficult to implement effectively. would need larger public participation.

eg - C-VIGIL app to check the malpractices.

(5) Rather than legal backing to MCC, Supreme Court judgements like publishing criminal records of candidates, abolition of section 8(4) of Representation of People's act shall be implemented in letter & spirit. (Lily Singh case)

(6) The accountability of candidates can be further ensured by educating the voters' about their criminal records, attendance in previous assemblies. etc.

The need of the hour is to prepare a code of ethics (COE) to morally bind all the candidates. Through MCC they may be responsible to the party/ECI/public. but through COE they will be answerable to inner conscience

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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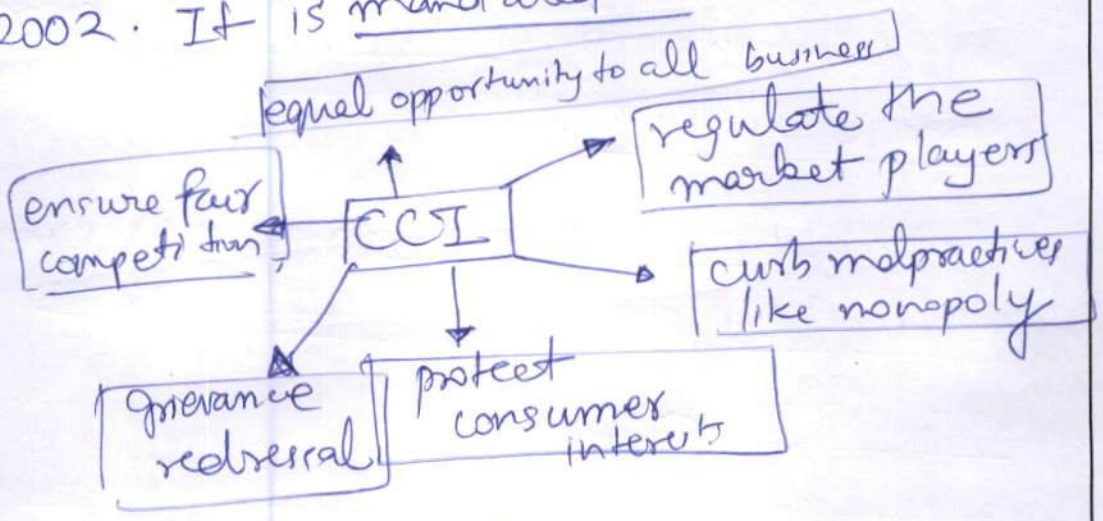
Competition Comission of India (CCI) is a stuatory body under Competition Act, 2002. It is mandated to:



Has CCI failed?

① Digital revolution has created giants like Amazon which has favourably disorted the market.
- → hefty market access fee
- → deep discounts to wipe out the small businesses
- → favour certain companies by nexus & discouraging other businesses. (predatory pricing)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Corrupt & malpractices are also being followed in ed-tech sector.
- misuse of e-mandate
- false & misleading advertisement

(3) Lack of grievance redressal mechanisms for online fraud, poor service delivery.

(4) Lack of awareness among the users about their 'digital' rights & access to justice.

(5) Cartelisation between businesses, so that one group promotes the others' products even hiding its side-effects/inefficiencies

Revamp of CCI:

(1) The body needs to be re-established with competent individuals.

(2) Shell not be used by government to give post-retirement jobs to bureaucrats.

(3) Need by CCI to use cutting-edge technology to find malpractices in digital sector.

(4) CCI shall have policy formulation for fair practices after wide stakeholder consultation.

(5) CCI should have dedicated staff, cadre & resources for effective implementation of the Competition Act.

(6) Security of tenure of CCI members & prohibition of remployment.

Thus, in the increasing unfair field of digital economy, further widening the digital divide. CCI needs to reform itself & the digital scenario, so that every business has equal opportunity to trade its product.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Whistle-blowing refers to the act of drawing to public attention, corrupt practices that are going on in a government department or private company.

It may be an own employee or a third-party person.

Need for effective mechanism:

① Whistle-blowers who have exposed corruption & misappropriation of funds have been killed in broad daylight. eg- Satyendra Nath Dubey for exposing NHAI scam.

② Safeguards missing - The identity of whistleblowers, though mandated to be confidential, are easily expored by police / complaining body.

③ Lack of transparency in government & corporate functioning. eg- RTI

activists being threatened & killed.

(4) To restore trust in democracy & to protect the integrity, honesty & non-partisanship qualities of whistle-blowers.

(5) To expose the business malpractices carried on by corporates. eg- stock manipulation, insider trading, exposed by whistleblowers.

(6) To motivate the younger generation to take up the fight against corruption.

(7) To allow women employee a safe workplace who dare to complaint against the unethical bosses, trying to exploit them.

Reforms Needed:

(1) Implementation of Witness Protection Scheme, as mandated by the supreme Court, for those whistle-blowers who come forward to give witness

(2) Stringent penalty & criminal charges against corr. officials, who disclose the identity of the whistleblowers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Protection of job & family after the whistle-blower is identified/ he himself comes forward.

(4) Learn from the mistakes & adoption of best practices by public/private sphere.

(5) Ethical governance by public sector & corporate governance by private sector to weed out corruption & stick to citizen/customer centric services.

Thus, a strong Whistleblower Protection Act is needed to protect the whistleblower & increase the trust of public in rule of law. The reward to honest officers & punishment to dishonest will go a long way in reforming governance

16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article 43B of the constitution provides for the voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies.

Despite several constitutional safeguards, co-operatives barring a few, have had a poor performance in India:-

Reasons:

① Poor oversight mechanisms on co-operative societies like banks, which are in jurisdiction of state government.

② Political interference- Most of the co-operative societies have been hijacked by party leaders to serve their interests rather than the members.

③ Internal democracy - The co-operative members don't get a chance to become a part of management & are chosen.

(Transparency Missing)

based on their money power, influence & political affiliations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Audit – Most co-operative societies don't carry out regular audit. If they do, most fail to keep audited records in public domain. {lack of transparency & accountability}

(5) Scams – Several societies have been used to launder money, by corporate houses for evergreening of loans, rather than serving public good. eg – banks' scam

(6) Multi-state co-operative societies through under government regulations, but are able to flout norms undetected due to their large & complex network.

(7) Poor access to funding – Difficult for co-operatives to take loans from formal or informal sources of credit, due to lack of collateral etc.

Reforms under taken by govt

(1) New Ministry of Co-operatives at the

central level to co-ordinate, regulate & ensure proper functioning of societies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Taking multi-state co-operative banks & urban co-operative banks to control of RBI.

(3) Increased audit & cancellation of registration of erring/fake societies.

(4) Push for more inclusive governing body, regular internal elections.

(5) Greater access to funding for undertaking new activities.

Co-operative can be an engine of rural & inclusive development. The ills that have crept in, if removed by reforms, shall usher in a new era of participative & grassroot democracy.

17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India spends a dismal amount of 1.25% of its GDP on healthcare, even lesser than few Sub-Saharan African countries.

There are several gaps in the healthcare systems due to which outcomes are not as per inputs.

Issues:

1. Limited Capacity of government to spend on social sectors {health, education} after subsidies.
2. Lack of primary & secondary healthcare, especially in rural areas.
3. Digital inequality prevalent in rural areas, thus keeping them away from the benefits of telemedicine & online consultations.
4. Highly expensive tertiary healthcare, thus raising issues in accessibility, affordability & availability.

(5) Lack of trained doctors, nurses & healthcare gives in rural areas.

(6) Lack of accredition agencies → fake doctors, medical practioniters in several areas.

PPP { Public- private partnership }. shall be explored to bridge these gaps:

(1) High adaptation to technology due to private sector for better delivery of services. eg Artificial intelligence for personalised medicine.

(2) Funding & PPP model can bring in much needed spending gap in healthcare sector.

(3) Large scale coverage - schemes such as Ayushman Bharat ~~large~~ hopes on the collaboration between private hospitals & government resources.

(4) PPP will result in cheaper health premium. India has lowest health

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

insurance penetration in the world. (~ 50% adult population don't have any health insurance)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) PPP will be able to bring expert doctors, nurses to public {rural area} via video conferencing & mandatory weekly clinics -

(6) PPP shall also be augmented by social responsibility funds, that all health care players shall be mandated to give {on lines of CSR}

(7) Inclusion of private sector → National Health stack, Ayushman ID for all, data & funding sources of private health care can be utilised.

Thus, to augment govt-efforts to deliver Health services to last-mile rural people, PPP will goa long way.

18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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New Education Policy, 2020 has a plethora of provisions to revolutionise the education sector, however synergy with government policies is a must.

Salient features & vision:

① More focus on ECCE, early child hood care & education for 3-6 yr children as a part of primary education.

② Target of 100% gross enrollment (GER) ratio in primary education by 2025.

③ Target of 50% GER in higher education field by 2030.

④ Focus on vernacular language — shall be preferred medium of instruction till class Vth.

⑤ Shift from 10+2 model to

5+4+4+2 model.

(6) Flexibility in choosing subjects. eg Mixing science & mathematics with humanities.

(7) Focus on vocational courses, so that skills are imbibed in all students eg carpentary, welding etc

(8) Focus on coding skills (Class VI) onwards to drive the digital economy & IT-led growth.

(9) Provision of independent bodies {UGC & NCTE X}

Government has already spent a considerable amount of resources in all the out come areas:

(1) Vocational training courses shall be integrated with [Skill India] mission to bridge demand-supply gap.

(2) The foundational literacy & numerical ability is already being achieved through various schemes of MoE education. {NIPUN}.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) The innovation in children shall be properly integrated with Atal Tinkering labs in schools / colleges

(4) The Higher education council of India (HECI) in place of UGC & AICTE, shall be in consonance with NHEA {National Higher education agency} for funding allocation.

(5) The education quality imparted shall be done by accreditation councils of India & ATAL ranking of institutes.

(6) The coding skills taught shall be integrated with practical work on free & open sources softwares to solve country issues. eg- Hackathons by ministries.

Thus, a holistic approach will go a long way to avoid multiplicity of schemes & NEP, will help usher India to the decades of demographic dividend.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Candidates must not write on this margin

20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The expanding digital space & emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), blockchain etc. have revolutionised the world.

- India has to concentrate on priority areas & advocate to get best for its citizens.

Priority Areas
- AI
  - health care.
  - agriculture.
  - transportation
  - smart cities
  - warfare.
- Blockchain
  - financial systems, digital currency, stop financial frauds & money laundering, communication
- Cyberspace
  - increasing cyberwarfare.
  - hostile nations
- Quantum computing
  - high performance computers
  - secure communication
  - weather prediction
  - R&D for growth in manufacturing sector.
- Warfare
  - drones
  - anti-drones
  - robotic soldiers.

[Why we need to fund]

→ India needs to heavily invest in R&D currently only 0.7% of GDP to 2% of GDP.

→ To achieve self sufficiency & establish centre of excellence.

→ To secure its energy & defence interests.

→ To raise the level of life of 1.38 billion people. → to gain soft power

[Fostering techno-diplomacy]

① India is emerging as a pioneer in satellite technique. Small satellite launch vehicle [(SSLV)] can be used to launch foreign nations satellite.

② India's experiment with digital central bank currency will be a model for immidiate neighbourhood.

③ India's rising defence industry, LCA - Tejas, light arms, vessels, Brahmos are all export-ready.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) India has achieved sufficient expertise in high-performance super computing.

(5) India's huge demographic dividend is ripe for leading digital revolution, while securing the cyberspace for us.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

How it will help us?

(1) Selling cutting edge tech to adversaries of enemies - eg - selling Brahmos, Tejas to countries countering China.

(2) Small European & African nations are a ripe market for advancing these tech. - foreign currency inflow

(3) Even USA is asking India for its Unified Payment Interface (UPI) tech.

(4) All these will cement our position as a strong - strategic ally & help our position to be a vishwaguru

(5) The Anti-Satellite Test (ASAT) has given India an edge in techno-diplomacy

India shall be playing at the world table for its interests using techno-diplomacy

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0061537

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ABHISHEK MAJI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

28/08/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

JAIPUR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
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8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Fiscal policy refers to the measures adopted by the government to raise revenue & incur expenditure in an economy, at the same time combating inequality & inflation.

Tool to reduce Income Inequality:

① low tax base in India, only 4-5% fill tax. → more taxpayers → more money to spur growth in social sectors {health, education}.

② The imposition of 1% wealth tax on all super-rich can fund program like PM-Aayushman Bharat for 01 year.

③ The raised revenue can be utilised in increasing allocation to skill development, employment generation sectors (sunrise industry).

④ Money from increased resources → used to spur women-specific schemes {to reduce income inequality}

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Improved access to credit to poor and downtrodden → farm loans {interest subvention}

(6) Tax sops to MSMEs → inclusive growth, increased income of rural poor (>50% MSME) in rural area.

Thus, by increasing the tax-to-GDP ratio {currently 11%}, expenditure on schemes to capability approach shall be increased. The result will be an inclusive growth story & sustainable dev.

2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

hand records due to poor digitalisation, has always led to conflicts and an impediment in the land reforms initiated post- independence.

Digitaziton → benefits

① Clear demarcation of land with titles, → easier to secure credit from banks, NBFCs. → further land reforms.

② Digitization → easy consolidation of land holding → easy to achieve economy of scale & contract farming.

③ Easy geo-tagging of farms → easy insurance in crop failure, under PM- Fasal Bima Yojna.

④ Easier to hire machinery from custom Hiring centres → income of farmers increased. (Ashok Dalwai Committee)

⑤ Easier to impose property tax, control rent & land ceiling of an individual.

⑥ low conflicts → low burden & pendency in lower judiciary.

Measures taken:

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1. ~~SWAMITVA~~ SWAMITVA scheme by Ministry of Panchayati Raj – digitization of land records in gram panchayats.
2. Issue of property deeds by rural & urban local bodies based on digitization.
3. Mapping of all property, especially in urban areas by droner → to fix property tax.
4. National Program on Digitization of land records – to assist rural bodies in collecting, storing & computerizing data like khasra number & owner's details.
5. Integrating land records digitization with GPDP {Gram Panchayat Development Scheme}.

Thus, these measures have ushered in a new area of transparency in land reforms. They will not only lower the burden on judiciary, but also spur local participation & inclusive growth.

3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Subsidy regime - Govt. of India spends a huge amount of its GDP (1-2%) on food, fertiliser, fuel subsidy. They can be based on merit (need-based) or non-merit (politically driven).

Need for rationalisation of regime :

① To get votes, populist measures adopted by state government → waiver of farm loans {even when they could have paid back}

② Leakages & corruption lead to concentration of subsidies in few rich farmers. eg - MSP regime only available to 6% rich farmers.

③ Subsidy on food adds huge economic burden - Re 1/2/3 per kg for ~ 80 crore people for coarse grain/wheat/rice.
→ need for checking inclusion & exclusion errors.
→ diversion to open-market

(4) Sugarcane subsidies → irrational
→ pushing more farm indebtness
→ ~~black marketing~~ → loss of mills.
poor price realisation

(5) Black marketing & diversion of subsidized fertilizer (urea) to open market.

(6) Agrarian states {have poor resource base} → high fiscal debt → limit on foreign borrowings → debt is unserviceable

Thus, measures such as conditional grants by finance comission & reforms need to be implemented in fiscal, agricultural fertilizer & food sector, to keep the debt in check.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Micro-irrigation (MI) techniques refers to the application of water and fertilizers directly at the roots of the plants to reduce wastage of water.

PM-krishi Sinchai Yojna & MI :-

① 'per drop more crop' to gain maximum output from water - micro-irrigation

② 'ground water management

→ micro-irrigation {MI} helps in conserving groundwater.

→ prevents pollution of groundwater as fertilizer is applied on root zone

→ no excess → no pollution

③ making farming profitable

→ MI helps in increasing yield by 50%

→ reducing farm inputs {water, seeds, fertilizers} by 48% {Ministry of Agri-PIB}

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) On farm water management

- 51% ~~rainfed~~ rainfed area in India.
- MI helps in efficient on-farm water mgmt. by low need of storage, low evaporation losses.

(5) Improvement in soil health —

MI adopts fertigation {fertilizer + water} - more nutrients in desired quantity

— N, P, K balance {Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium}

Thus, micro irrigation techniques adopt methods that make farming remunerative and aim to double farmer income through PMKSY seems achievable.

5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Pacific Small Island Developing states (PSIDS) refers to a grouping of multiple island countries in the pacific ocean, combined against the cause of climate change (CC).

India's possible role:

① Collabaration on technical fields & with NDMA {National Disaster Mgmt Authority} to improve disaster resilience of nations {CDRI - Coalition of disaster resilient infra}

② Help PSIDS to build resilient coastal communities through Indian example of coastal regulation (CRZ).

③ Invest in Renewable energy sources, like wind & solar power in PSIDS states → technology transfer & investment by India {One Sun - One World - One Grid}

④ India's growing prowess at

United Nations → assists PSIDS diplomatically in raising voice against CC. (global grouping)

(5) Assist in protection of biodiversity, by offering to open or deposit their resources in Indian seed banks, gene banks. → to mitigate CC

(6) Help of Navy in case of humanitarian assistance & disaster relief.

Thus, Indian through its expertise, resources & experience can help PSIDS to build a resilient community to mitigate CC impacts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The DMP-MoR points out the role of rural local body {Panchayats} in disaster management & risk reduction.

Rationale behind DMP-MoR :

① To include panchayats in Disaster management (DM) functions as mandated in National Disaster Mgmt Authority Guidelines {2016, Plan}.

② For better identification of hazardous areas, vulnerability identification of local infrastructure

③ Participative governance by including people at grass root level in planning function.

④ DM is an integral part of district planning committee, as indirectly a subject "local resource management" in 11th schedule of constitution.

(5) To train & build capacity of local communities to augment state & national efforts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Key components:

(1) Training of Panchayat executives in the field of DM {by devolution of fund, function & functionaries}

(2) Planning & identification of areas where help is needed most → old, women, children.

(3) Capacity building of local communities & improving disaster resilience. {information, communication & education}.

(4) Funds for proofing of important buildings {shelter homes, schools etc.}.

DMP-MoPR, ushers into a new era of linking local governance to disaster management. The stakeholder approach is in-line with Sendai Framework.

7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Emerging & disruptive technologies (EDT) - refers to the new techniques like drones, cyber warfare, blockchain, artificial intelligence (AI) to disturb space India's peace & security.

Implication on Internal Security:

① Use of drones → drug drop & targeting critical installations. {eg- Jammu Air Base by Pak}

② Use of cyberwarfare → used by China backed hackers → downing the power grids {Mumbai, Ladakh} → disruption in life & security.

③ Use of space based quantum communication - by China, to secure communications & spy on internal networks of India eg- (Yuan 5e vessel) at Hambantota port.

④ Use of crypto currency - For Fake

currency, vaccine trade & money laundering by non-state actors.

(5) Use of dark web → for selling drugs, light arms to insurgent groups.

(6) Use of AI enabled soildiers for hybrid warfare, & development of faster, smarter missiles → difficult to intercept.

India needs to adopt EDT by spurring entrepreneurship in defence sector & stricter rules regime to crack & trace the state & non-state actors.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has recently seen a surge in its defence exports in last few years. India is one of the largest importer of defence equipments. {SIPRI report}

Impediments:

(1) Poor investment & funding in research and development {R&D} ~ 0.7% of GDP.

(2) Low efficiency of limited defence organisation {DRDO - monopoly}. eg- 16 years to make Tejas.

(3) Boost to startups in defence sector missing.

(4) Lack of collabration with foreign governments & companies on tech. transfer.

(5) Limit on Brahmos sale & range due to non-membership of MTCR {Missile Technology Control Regime} earlier.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps taken

1. Boosting defence manufacturing by setting up defence mfg zones. eg- in Uttar Pradesh.

2. Boosting defence startups, to build indigeneous weapons & export.

3. Improved funding to DRDO, proposals of buying TEJAS aircraft by several countries.

4. India signed MTCR → offered Brahmos to now many countries.

5. Conducive policies by government to retain best talent & improve spending in defence R&D.

India is poised to be a leader in defence exports & also achieve self-sufficiency in basic weapons.

9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space debris refers to the floating remains of satellites, equipments & other natural rocks orbiting the earth in specific orbits.

Issues:

1. Risk of colliding with functional satellite {can lead to ripple action → uncontrollable} Kessler's syndrome.
2. Can result in temporary disruptions in ongoing launches to space {in orbit or extraplanetary missions}.
3. Difficult to track, arrest & remove satellites, once their utility is over.
4. Crowding of satellite in low-earth orbits & geostationary orbits → for communication & navigation → debris.
5. Damage to ISS {International Space Station} and other stations in orbit.
6. No world accord between nations to regulate debris

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures:

① Launches by European Space Agency to test the removal by capture using nets. {arrestor}.

② Indian space startup developed technology for detection & monitoring of space debris.

③ Reusable launch vehicles like used by Tesla — reduce space debris & improve economy.

④ Demonstration of RLV-TD {Reusable launch vehicle} by ISRO.

Thus international co-operation & participation is needed to tackle space debris.

10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) refers to the platform available to e-commerce entities to spur startup & innovation by small players

Inclusiveness & accessibility :

① Growth in entrepreneurship, new startups, multiple products in market.

② Competition in e-commerce → break in hegemony of Amazon, Flipkart & boost to small traders.

③ More options to consumers → easy accessibility in open domain.

④ Pricing would be market driven & not predatory pricing as adopted by certain MNCs {pointed out by CCI - Competition Commission of India}.

(5) Reduction of global & physical barriers → easier to design platform & start sale.

(6) Easy adoption of graphical tools to attract more traffic.

ONDC democratices the access to customers & small retail traders. The growth in e-commerce sector led by entrepreneurs would result in inclusive growth & best price discovery.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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HAM {Hybrid Annuity Model} is a method of financing infrastructure projects.

HAM = BOT + EPC

BOT → Build Operate Transfer

EPC → Engineering, procurement & construction.

Advantages:

(1) It brought out the best of BOT & EPC model. → milestone based payment by government & all regulatory clearances like land acquisition in advance.

(2) Certain portion of finance provided by govt. → low stress on private sector to arrange all funds by themselves

(3) Easier to secure loans → govt. backed & land acquired before handing to private parties.

(4) Flexible annuity {toll} options based on pre-determined model agreement between govt & private party.

(5) Faster, more efficient completion of projects

(6) Minimum litigation between govt. & private parties.

Issues:

(1) Govt. not able to acquire 100% land before beginning of project.

(2) Due to pandemic & GST shocks — private sector unable to fund projects.

(3) Milestone completion or project quality dispute → conflict & deviation from agreement.

(4) Indiscriminate used of LD {Late Delivery} clause — on private

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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players even for reasons not in their control.

(5) Bankruptcy & financial fraud - eg- failure of IL&FS & DHFL.

(6) Issues related to toll collection.

(7) Poor estimation by private players, resulting in cost & time overruns. {low quotes}

Adopting Swiss challenge model for innovative projects. & going back to EPC mode, while the economy recovers is the way to boost the road construction sector.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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MSP {Minimum support price} is an executive backed price decided by government each year for procuremet of 23 crops.

Issues

[No quota]

① No cap on procuremet of crops. Huge wastage, due to lack of storage by FCI {Food Corporation of India} godowns.

② MSP benefits being reaped by 6% rich farmers as majority farmers practice subsistence farming. [Non-inclusive]

③ MSP doesn't take into account the interest on land & money forgone. Its only 1.5x (A2+FL). {cost of inputs & family labour}.

[Deficient pricing]

④ MSP on rice & wheat has spurred

growth of only paddy crops → groundwater depletion & low diversificat

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) In real, procurement of very crops takes place {out of 23 announced} → lack of access to farmers.

(6) Poor grading facilities for crops. Still need to import pulses, oil-seeds inspite of being backed by MSP.

Measures / approaches :

(1) Cost correction : 1.5 × (A2+FL+t2) cost - including cost of rent of land & interest foregone {Swaminathan committee}

(2) Cap on crops : Government should announce MSP regime well in advance of cropping season & put quotas based on historical data.

(3) Diversification of crops : Instead of fixing a floor price, government shall improve pulse, oilseed cultivating by initiating reforms. eg - National Mission on Oil Seed Production.

(4) Proper grading facilities & increasing access to farmers.

(5) Improving FCI storage capacity (warehouses) - Shanta Kumar Committee

(6) Exclusion of rich farmers - by their landholdings from MSP regime

(7) Promoting food processing industries.

Thus, MSP regime needs to be reformed so that the farm-distress can be reduced, crop-diversified & food security of India ensured.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Existing buffer stock policy of India plans for two requirements

- for running Public Distribution Scheme (PDS) (operational reserve) → for 4 months PDS
- emergency reserves → for war, crop loss, damage, etc, foreign reserve

India is maintaing several times foodstock above the requirements of PDS & emergency. It is decided quarterly.

Issues

1. No cap on procurement. Hence, overflowing godowns.
2. Reforms in FCI needed to store. ~~overflowing~~ foodgrains {more warehouses, efficient administration}.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) No liquidation of buffer stocks in open market.

(4) ~~Tenders~~ Poor response to tenders for open market sale – diversion to blackmarket from PDS scheme.

(5) Scientific level & technological intervention missing – no demand supply gap analysis, lack of cold storage facilities, poor R&D & grading capacities.

Measures :

(1) Auto-liquidation of buffer stocks beyond a fixed limit – Swaminathan Committee.

(2) Fix limits to be held of operational reserves, emergency & for foreign reserves

Shanta Kumar comm. →
- 61 MT → operational reserve
- 5 MT → emergency reserve
- 5 MT → foreign aid

(3) Use of data analytics to read patterns of demand – supply to prevent overstorage.

(4) Reforms in Essential Commodities Act – to differentiate between hoarding & storing → would help spur procurement by FPI (food processing industries).

(5) Fixing targets region wise & based on agro-climatic conditions.

(6) Flexibility in exports of crops

These measures would help bring India, much needed foreign exchange, engage in wheat diplomacy & spur growth to achieve a 5 tn $ economy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has 12 major ports that handle more than 90% of India's foreign trade by volume & > 70% by value.

Challenges
- Administrative / Policy
- Infrastructural
- Financing
- Global competitors
- Other Issues

Administrative / Legal

① The major Ports Act is outdated & restrictive in nature. excessive bureaucratisation of port authority.

② Lack of freedom in governance of ports, taking policy decisions.

③ High turnaround time {import = 250 hours, export = 100 hours}

Infrastructural

① low depth of ports → not suitable of big container ship to dock.

② Lack of a single transhipment port like Columbo → unable to attract traffic of cargo vessels.

Financing

① Approvals of governing board & government needed, not able to function like a corporate.

② Inability to raise resources, impose taxes.

Global Competitors

① China, Sri Lanka has developed several deepwater ports → cheap & fast unloading.

Several other issues such as union of labourers, delayed port projects & lack of transparency in administration

Measures:

① The New Land lord model being adopted → port board remains owner but leasing & terminal operations by private players.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Scope of approval of projects by boards {trusts} hiked to 100 crore, before any approval is needed.

(3) Faster clearance, development of integrated processing centre for easy cargo trade.

(4) Special purpose vehicle to execute delayed PPP {Public-private partnership} projects & undertake new.

(5) Development of deep water ports, dredging of sea, development of integrated townships are few steps needed to develop them into 'Mega Ports by 2047.

Ports provide a cheaper, efficient way of undertaking national & foreign trade. Development into mega ports will help India increase 'Blue Economy' & employment targets.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Carbon inequality refers to the carbon footprint of people belonging to various income groups. & the gaps which it is creating in the society & economy.

Why Carbon equality needs to be addressed

① how access to clean fuels by the rural & marginalised poor community. {69% rural population → huge C footprint}

② Deteriorating status of health in woman → excarbated by C inequality

③ Income inequality means rich have access to Electric, hybrid cars & flex fuel vehicles while poor have old vehicles {BS - IV}.

④ Carbon inequality results in lower income for poor households → further drives into vicious cycle of poverty.

Barrier

(5) Inclusive growth can't take place if all the 1.38 billion people don't have equal access to clean technology.

(6) high cost of electricity → further burden on poor farmers.

Ways to achieve equality:

(1) Raising the income level to reduce inequality
- → skill development
- → expenditure on education (6% of GDP)
- → expenditure on basic healthcare (4% of GDP)

(2) To promote renewable energy sourced in rural area.
- → biomass – GOBAR-DHAN scheme
- → waste to power

(3) To improve solar power generation & promote farm income.

eg- PM-KUSUM → solarisation of grid-connected pumps

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ giving standalone solar pumps
→ promoting off-grid solar plant of 210,000 KW.

(4) Access to clean cooking fuel-
- UJWALA scheme for LPG connection
- Piped natural gas for urban areas.

(5) Carbon tax on rich & super rich
- on imported fuel guzzling vehicle
- to fund the programes in rural area.

The government through its redistribution functions needs to reduce income inequality. This in turn will help achieve us our targets of SDG → 500GW Renewable energy by 2030 & Carbon neutrality by 2070.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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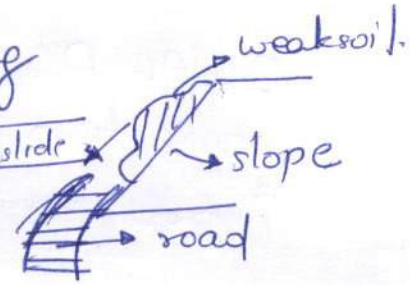
Landslides - refer to the sudden fall of a weak soil mass due to the action of gravity. It brings along with boulders & debris and results in destruction of property and life.



Increased Occurences:

→ Frequency of landslides in Himalayan regions has increased. eg- Recent landslide in Manipur near a rail-line - death of 30 solders

→ Landslides along fragile hills inland has increased due to mining, slope destabilization & human activities.

Development Paradigm:

① The regulatory regime has been weakened. eg - Draft Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Rules, 2020 → high list of exempted projects.

② Incessant deforestation along

the ecologically sensitive Himalayan regions.

(3) Projects like tunnelling for railways, roadways have huge impact on slope stability. eg- Char Dham project (proposed)

(4) Ineffictive policy implementation and poor deterrance by laws.

eg- NGT can't impose punishment on erring individuals.

- post-facto approval of infrastructure projects without EIA.

(5) low focus on afforestation, slope drainage, protection of biodiversity and more on rapid development to finish project deadlines.

(6) Tourism in Himalayas → spurred post-pandemic → more pressure on unstable & fragile slopes.

Steps to be taken:

(1) Mandatory EIA for all projects in Himalayas including projects of national security.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Conservation of ecosystem, mandatory afforestion.

(3) Proper drainage of slopes along infra projects.

(4) Protection of slopes using technical fibres and geotextiles.

(5) local EIA before opening up new areas to outside pressure (tourists).

Further, landslide study centres, a holistic approach to conserve Himalayan ecosystem with all states and neighbouring countries will help balance development with ecosystem.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India has a 7,500 km coastline and approx 15,000 km land border surrounded by hostile neighbours. The need for smart bordner mgmt can't be overemphazied.

Needs for smart border management:

(1) Constant infiltration bids from Pakistan border. Large & treacherous terrain, incapable of being guarded by foot.

(2) Shifting river flows, sand dunes and dense forest makes mgmt. of borders difficult. [Geographical]

(3) Deployment of highly technical drones, equipments by China along LAC {line of actual control}.

(4) High no. of Central and para-military forces along border. {BSF along Pak border, ITBP - China, SSB - Bhutan etc.} - Need for co-ordination and integrated command

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Many people in bordering areas of Mymar also have voting rights across border - Need to protect legitimate flows.

(6) Cultural similarity, cross-border trade among people & subsistence farming {spheres for pastoring} across border.

(7) To curb the menace of Organized crime - drug trafficking, Human Trafficking, smuggling etc. - need for smart mgmt

(8) Challenges due to porous coastline

Initiative taken:

(1) Conclusion of Land Boundary agreement {100th Const. Ammendment} with Bangaldesh.

(2) CIBM - Comprehensive & Integrated Border Management strategy adopted.

- smart fencing
- ground sensors
- thermal camera

BOLT-QIT along Nepal Border

(3) Use of space technology {GSAT-7A, EMISAT {Electromagnetic Intelligence Satellite}

for real time border surveillance,

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Procurement of anti-drone systems & development of indigeneous drones by DRDO for border patrol.

(5) Improving infrastructure {roads by BRO, villages, mobile towers} along border for higher edge in border mgmt

(6) Improving coastal infrastructure & Indian Coastguard.

Way forward: Govt needs to adopt further cutting edge technology like Artificial Intelligence, and efficient resource utilisation by Integrated Theatre Commands.

The adoption of technology as suggested by Madhbole committee and adoption of space technology & AI in defence {N. Chandrashekhar committee} will go a long way in smart border mgmt.

19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalisation : refers to the interconnectedness between nations for smooth movement of goods, services and ~~nations~~ people.

It has also brought with the challenges of money laundering.

Money laundering : refers to obtaining money from illegal sources & converting them to look like legal money.

Globalisation and Money laundering (ML):

① Increasing globalisation → more safe tax havens → easier to launder money. {non-repatriation nations}.

② More integrated financial networks, → huge access for placement and layering of money.

③ Globalisation → terrorist and organised crime syndicates → closer linkage → ML has increased.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Role of Interpol, Financial Action Task force (FATF) has increased → due to globalisation {to combat ML}.

(5) Globalisation → Transnational nature of ML → money routed through multiple accounts to look like legitimate money {integration of money in system.}

(6) Tax avoidance due to differential tax regimes → ML increased.

(7) Inability of foreign governments to prosecute money landers & lax international laws.

Initiatives → International → FATF & OECD - BEPS
→ G-20 → global min. tax rate
→ UNCTOC

Initiatives → National →

- Prevention of Money laundering, PMLA, 2002
- Benami Property Transcation {Prohibition} Act.
- Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, FEOA
- Unlawful activities Prevention Act, UAPA

1. A joint task force has been constituted to prevent ML along with Enforcement Directorate (ED), CBI, NIA etc.

2. PMLA, 2002 emporers ED to attach proceeds of crime and arrest individuals connected to ML → difficult to get bail.

3. India is a member of G-20 grouping, that has proposed a global minimum tax rate of 15%, for all digital companies

4. FATF has cracked down upon various nations {placing on Black, grey List} for supporting ML & terror funding.

5. The Fugitive Economic Offendor's Act, allows govt to confiscate properties of willful defaulters {ran away}.

6. Deregistering 3 lakh shell companies. The use of technology like AI to detect deep financial frauds, cracking down on shell companies & an integrated international approach is needed to tackle ML.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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Artemis accords – refer to space treaty for purpose of using moon, & other planets for human developmet

Indian stand:

① Possible militarisation of space sector. → new domain of warfare.

② Rise in global inequality → only few nations will have access to tech-nology.

③ Idea of global commons: Space resources belong to all countries & not a elite nations.

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK